KUBYSHIN, B.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; BYKOV, L.N., inzh.; PAVLOV, L.L., inzh.

Universal electromagnetic attachment for measuring rectified d.c. during reversing operations. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:38-40 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

BYKOV, L.T.; MALOZEMOV, V.V.

Some regularities in temperature distribution in limited volumes with internal heat release. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 8 no.2:204-207 F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Aviatsionnyy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze, Moskva.

BYKOV, L.T.

Evaluating the speed of air currents caused by natural convection in a limited volume. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 8 no.2:208-210 F '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Aviatsionnyy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze, Moskva.

BYKOV, L.N., prof.

Law of the distribution of initial pressure in seams of a rock series and some practical conclusions from it. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.5:74-80 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Tul'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy rudnichnoy ventilyatsii.

BYKOV, L.N., inzh.; ZGURSKIY, V.A., inzh.; ZAL'TSMAN, L.G., inzh.; CHERNAYA, S.M., inzh.

Using the BRT-200M current reverser in silver plating. Mashinostroenie no.3:81-83 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

30448
S/119/61/000/012/005/006
D209/D303

9,2/40 (1001, 1150, 1161)

AUTHOR: Bykov, L.N., Engineer

TITLE: Magnetic time-relay

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 20-21

TEXT: The author describes a time-relay utilizing one magnetic amplifier with a capacitor in the control circuit Fig. 1. It has a working winding (w_1), bias winding ($w_c\mu$) negative feedback winding (w_{oc}), control winding (w_y) and a winding w_c. The ampere-turns of the charging current ($I_c w_c$) oppose the ampere turns of the control current ($I_y w_y$). The germanium diode B accelerates release process of the relay. The relay operates as soon as the $I_y w_y$ ampere turns exceed the $I_c w_c$ ampere turns by the value $I_{cp} w_y$, where I_{cp} - operating current. The holding time of the relay can be controlled by changing the number of turns, varying C

Card 1/2

30148
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D209/D303

Magnetic time-relay

and R_y. The stability of operation is achieved by using the automatic bias and a non-linear resistance. Experiments were carried out with a time-relay utilizing permalloy toroidal cores (35 mm outside dia. 25 mm internal dia. 5 mm thick). The holding time was controlled between 1 and 60 seconds. This magnetic time-relay can be used in various industrial process control circuits. The relay circuit can be used in the program control. This relay was granted a patent No. 574349, 1.6. 1957. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

SOV-98-58-2-7/21

AUTHORS: Bykov, L.S., and Assanov, V.V. Engineers

TITLE: Experience in Using Wooden Pipelines of Large Diameter (Opyt ekspluatatsii derevyannykh truboprovodov bol'shogo diametra)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stritel'stvo, 1958, Nr 2, pp 28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two wooden pressure conduits with an inside diameter of 5.4 m and 182 m in length have been in operation for 20 years at the Skhodnenskaya GES. The pipelines, of continuous type, consist of pine staves with a groove at one and a flange at the other end. The author gives a detailed description of the construction. He also gives information on the work process, the direction in which the pipelines are laid, imperfections in the construction of end connections (causing leakage), and on the maintenance of the pipelines. Yearly expenses for repairs and preventive maintenance amount to 4,800 rubles, while total exploitation expenses are 14,100

Card 1/2

SOV-98-58-2-7/21

Experience in Using Wooden Pipelines of Large Diamter

rubles (equal to 1.7% of the pipelines original cost as against 8% on metal pipelines).
There is 1 photo and 1 table.

1. Pipeline--Construction 2. Pipelines--Costs 3. Wood --Applications

Card 2/2

BYKOV, L.S.

Twenty-five years of operation of the Moscow Canal. Gidr.stroi. 32 no.7:4-9 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener kanala imeni Moskvy.
(Moscow Canal)

BYKOV, L.S.; DYMENT, I.N.

The Moscow Canal. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.8:34-37 Ag '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Upravleniya kanala imeni Moskvy (for Bykov).
2. Glavnyy gidrolog Upravleniya kanala imeni Moskvy (for Dyment).
(Moscow Canal)

KUCHEROV, P.M.; BYKOV, L.T.; KARPUZIDI, K.S.; MERLIN, V.M.; KUNITSA, N.K.; KAL'YANOVA, M.L.; PARSHIN, M.I.

Experience with the prevention of tularemia during an extensive epizootic outbreak in rodents. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.8:3-7 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Ural'skoy protivochumnoy stantsii i Rostovskogo protivochumnogo instituta.

(TULAREMIA, prevention and control, during extensive epizootic outbreak in rodents (Rus))

NEL'ZINA, Ye.N.; PYLENKO, M.S.; CHUDOSEVA, V.P.; KONDRASHKINA, K.I.; BYKOV, L.T.

Materials on the role of Rhipicephalus schulzei Ol. (Ixodides, Parasitiformes) in natural foci of plague. Part.1: Localization of the plague microbe in the tick body. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.2:202-207 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

BYKOV, L.T.

Course of infective processes in laboratory animals (guinea pigs and white mice) in experimental plague. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.9:57-61 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Ural'skoy protivochumnoy stantsii.
(PLAGUE)

BYKOV, L.T.

Accelerated bacteriological diagnosis of tularemia. Lab.delo 7 no.11:7-9 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ural'skaya protivochumnaya stantsiya.
(TULAREMIA--DIAGNOSIS)

BYKOV, L.T.

Vibrio flora of the Ural River and its channels. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. 33 no.5:118-119 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Ural'skoy protivochumnoy stantsii.
(VIBRIO) (URAL RIVER--WATER--MICROBIOLOGY)

BYKOV, L.T.; BELKINA, N.B.

Obtaining a batch of fleas from the burrows of gerbils during an inspection for plague in the sands of the northern Caspian Sea region; an author's abstract. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.5: 621 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skaya protivochumnaya stantsiya.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 757

Bykov, Leonid Tikhonovich; Yegorov, Mikhail Spiridonovich, and Tarasov, Pavel Vasil'yevich

Vysotnoye oborudovaniye samoletov (High-altitude Aircraft Equipment) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958. 392 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Grishanov, N. G., Engineer-Colonel, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: Petrova, I. A.; Tech. Ed.: Rozhin, V. P.; Managing Ed.: Sokolov, A. I.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR for the course "High-altitude Aircraft Equipment" at vtuzes. It may also be useful to engineers and scientific workers specializing in that field.

COVERAGE: The book describes the principles of construction, basic theories, and engineering design methods for the apparatus used in pressurized aircraft cabins and for oxygen equipment and presents also brief data on the physiology of high-altitude flight. The book mentions designers who made important contributions to the development of pressurized cabins and oxygen equipment, including V. A. Chizhevskiy (1931), A. Ya. Shcherbakov (1934-36), V. K. Gribovskiy (1936),

Card 1/13

N. N. Polikarpov, M. N. Petrov, V. M. Petlyakov (1939, 1942), V. M. Myasishchev (1939-45), etc. The authors express their gratitude to Engineer P. I. Zhitenev for his aid with section 5.4 to Chapter V. There are 10 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 13/13

IS/flc
11-24-58

BYKOV, Leonid Tikhonovich

High Altitude Aircraft Equipment, by L.T. Bykov, M.S. Yegorov and P.V. Tarasov. New York, London, Pergamon Press, 1961.

xv, 430 p. illus., diagrs., graphs, tables.

Translated from the original Russian: Vysotnoye Oborudovaniye Samoletov, Moscow, 1958.

References: p. 430.

34277
S/535/61/000/143/003/006
D033/D112

26.2190
AUTHOR: Bykov, L.T.

TITLE: Approximate determination of the cross section area of the emergency depressurizing valve

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, no. 143, 1961. Issledovaniye nekotorykh elementov gidropnevmaticheskogo oborudovaniya samoletov, pp 71-81.

TEXT: The author proposes new formulae for correctly calculating the optimum cross section area of the emergency depressurizing valve in aircraft. Depressurization must be executed within 2 or 3 seconds in light aircraft and within 6 to 12 seconds in heavy aircraft. Unlike the previous formulae, the new ones take into account the compressibility of the air and the fact that the temperature within the cabin does not remain constant during depressurization. The new formulae read as follows:

$$F = \frac{V_c}{\tau_{tot}^{isoth}\sqrt{R\ T_{c0}}}\left[\frac{1}{2.15}\ln\left(\frac{p_{c0}}{1.89p_h}\right)+0.435\right], \qquad (28)$$

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Approximate determination ...

This formula is valid in case isothermic air expansion takes place in the cabin.

$$F = 2.65 \frac{V_c}{\tau_{tot}^{adiab} \mu \sqrt{R\ T_{c0}}} \left(\frac{p_{c0}}{p_h} \right)^{\frac{1}{7}}, \qquad (29)$$

This formula is valid in case adiabatic air expansion takes place in the cabin. In both formulae: F - cross section of the emergency depressurization valve; V_c - volume of the cabin; τ_{tot} - total discharge time of the air from the cabin, including the pre- and post-critical discharge periods; μ - air discharge coefficient; R - gas constant; T_{c0} - cabin air temperature at the start of depressurization; n - index of polytropy, variable between 1 and 1.4 (the latter is recommended for practical use); p_{c0} - cabin air pressure at the start of depressurization; p_h - atmospheric pressure. Engineer P.V. Tarasov is mentioned for his contribution in this field. There are: 1 figure, 2 tables and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

L 43112-65 EWT(1)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 WW
ACCESSION NR: AP5006228 S/0170/65/008/002/0204/0207

AUTHOR: Bykov, L. T.; Malozemov, V. V.

TITLE: Certain relationships of temperature distribution in bounded spaces with internal heat release

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 2, 1965, 204-207

TOPIC TAGS: heat convection, heat transfer, heat exchange, interferometry, natural heat convection

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with an experimental technique for natural convection in small bounded spaces using air models and the optical method. The results of an experimental study of the temperature fields in a two-dimensional limited space with natural convection using an IZK-454 interferometer are given. The expression

$$\theta = A\zeta^m\eta^n$$

can be used to determine relative air temperature. According to the results for one of the models, the index m has an average value of 1/3. Numerical values of A and n are found graphically to be 0.45 and 0.5, respectively. Curves are given for the

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L 43112-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5006228

temperature-height relationship of the model, and the temperature variation in a horizontal section. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Aviatsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Moscow (Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: 13May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: TD

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 43113-65 EWT(l)/EEC(k)-2— IJP(c) WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5006229 S/0170/65/008/002/0208/0210

AUTHOR: Bykov, L. T.

TITLE: Estimating the velocity of air in a bounded space with natural convection

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 2, 1965, 208-210

TOPIC TAGS: air flow velocity measurement, vertical air convection current, interferometry

ABSTRACT: A method of determining the velocity of natural convection vertical air currents in a limited space with internal heat sources, making use of experimental data obtained with an interferometer, is discussed. Working formulas are presented. The formula $v_y = a\left[\frac{\lg\theta - \lg(A\zeta^m)}{\lg\eta_{..}} - 1\right]\frac{1}{h_1 - h_2}$ expresses the vertical component of air velocity, where a is the coefficient of thermal conductivity; $\theta = (T-T_w)/(T_g-T_w)$ is the relative temperature (T--air temperature of the investigated point; T_w--wall temperature; T_g--heat source surface temperature); $\zeta = N_i/N_{max}$ is the relative power of thermal sources; $\eta = (h_i-h_g)/(h_M-h_g)$ is the relative height of

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L 43113-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5006229

the investigated point; A, m and n are empirical constants. Analysis of the experimental results, and comparison of test data with the curve obtained from this formula indicate that it is valid only within definite limits, excluding the source boundary layer zone and the near-wall boundary layer of the enclosing structure. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Aviatsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze Moscow (Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: 13May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: TD, ME

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

me
Card 2/2

BYKOV, M. (Riga)

There was no way out. Pozh.delo 9 no.12:28 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. BYKOV, M., MAKSIMOV, L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Machinery, Automatic
7. Automatic machine of the Kurochkin family. Tekh. molod. 20 no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Uncl.

KALINICHENKO, V., inzh.; BYKOV, M., inzh.; SHTOKMAN, Ye., inzh.

Apartment houses with hot-air radiant heating systems. Zhil. stroi. no.11:9-12 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Radiant heating)

BYKOV, M., inzh.

Efficient insulation for livestock buildings. Sel'. stroi. 13 no.10:24-25 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Farm buildings) (Insulation (Heat))

BYKOV, M.A., inzh.

Improve the construction of livestock buildings. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 9 no.2:46-48 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Farm buildings)

BYKOV, M.A., glavnyy spetsialist

Improving climate in livestock barnes. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.2:84-87 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Giprosel'khoz.
(Stables) (Insulation (Heat))

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, P.Ye.; BERNSHTEYN, A.M.; BYKOV, M.A.; DLUGACH, M.L.; IL'YASHEVSKIY, Ya.A.; KIRILLOV, A.A.; KOZLOVSKIY, A.S.; KRYLOV, N.V.; LESOV, N.M.; MARTYNOV, P.T.; NIKANDROV, B.I.; PARUNIN, V.Ye.; RUDANOV, M.L.; SINYAKOV, V.K.; FAL'KNER, O.G.; PETRYAKOV, A.I., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the construction of farm buildings] Spravochnik po sel'skokhoziaistvennomu stroitel'stvu. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 704 p.
(Farm buildings) (MIRA 13:12)

BYKOV, M.A.

Bykov, M.A. "The role of reservoir water supplies in the epidemiology of intestinal infections" Zdravookraneniye Kazakhstana, 1948, No. 8, p. 28-30.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

BYKOV, M. A.

24222 BYKOV, M. A. K zagryazneniyu atmosfernogo vozdukha svintsom. Zdravookhraneniye Kazakhstana, 1949, No. 3, S. 34-35.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

BYKOV, M. A.

Mbr., Sanitation & Bacteriological Lab., Chimkent, -c1949-.

"Hygienic Evaluation of Tar Coverings on Vegetable Sheds," Gig. i San., No. 8, 1949.

BYKOV M. A.

FA 151T74

USSR/Medicine - Reservoir Water Fever Nov 49
Sanitation

"Reservoir Water Fever in Southern Kazakhstan and Its Prophylaxis," M. A. Bykov, Sanitation and Bacteriol Lab, Chimkent, 1 p

"Gig i San" No 11

Outbreaks of water fever in areas of southern Kazakhstan with extensive irrigation systems, especially in cotton-growing sections, were erroneously attributed to grippe, mosquito fever, and alimentary toxicosis. People from kolkhozes and settlements drew their water supply from open reservoirs.

[redacted] 151T74

USSR/Medicine - Reservoir Water Fever Nov 49
(Contd)

Field workers were served by water carts. Chlorination stopped the outbreaks. Remedy is construction of wells supplied with filters and artesian wells.

[redacted]

151T74

BYKOV, M. A.

"Water Supply from Reservoirs and Typhoid Fever," Gig. i San., No.6, 1952

BYKOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; USHKOV, F.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Calculation of temperature and humidity conditions of livestock barns] Raschet temeperaturno-vlazhnostnogo rezhima zhivotnovodcheskikh zdanii. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 139 p. (MIRA 18:7)

BYKOV, M. A.

PA 153T53

USSR/Engineering - Resistors Oct 49
Equipment, Measuring

"A Series of Standard Nonreactive Resistance Coils," M. A Bykov, Cand Tech Sci, 3 1/2 pp

"Vest Elektro-Prom" Vol XX, No 10

Production-experimental workshops of Moscow Power Eng Inst designed and are producing a series of standard, nonreactive resistance coils ranging from 0.1 to 100,000 ohms. Describes construction of coils in detail. Includes table and five photographs.

[redacted]

153T53

BYKOV, M. A.

"A New Form of the Full Equation for the Double Bridge and its Application," Elektrichestvo, No. 8, 1949.

Cand. of Tech. Sci., Moscow State Insts. of Measurements & Measuring Apparatus Appliances., -c1949-.

621.317.733.083

5051. **The "sliding minimum" in balancing a.c. bridges with a poor convergence.** M. A. BYKOV. *Elektrichestvo*, 1954, *No.* 6, 35–8. *In Russian.*

It is shown that it is possible to derive an approximate theory of the balancing of badly converging a.c. bridges and that during the successive stages of this process deceptive "quasi-minima" of the indicating device may be observed which are relatively far from the correct "balancing" minimum. The theory enables the amount of the errors to be approximately assessed. However, determination of these errors is far too laborious to be practical, the conclusion being therefore that bridges with poor convergence should not be used at all; if this cannot be avoided, the balancing process must be continued until the range of the optimum values of the controllable required parameter is smaller by a factor 5–10 than the permissible error in the determination of this parameter.

B. P. KRAUS

BYKOV, M.A.

A special method of balancing a.c. bridges. Izm.tekh.no.4:27-30 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(Electric measurements)

BYKOV, M.A.

Category : USSR/General Problems - Method and Technique of Investigation A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 2892

Author : Bykov, M.A.
Title : Modification of the Anderson Bridge to Permit Direct Reading of Inductance

Orig Pub : Izmerit. tekhnika, 1956, No 3, 49-51

Abstract : Description of a modification of the Anderson bridge circuit, permitting a direct reading of the inductance and of the ohmic resistance of a coil. The circuit described gives ideal coincidence of the balancing process no matter how low the Q of the coil.

Card : 1/1

BYKOV, M.A.

USSR/General Section - Metrology. Laboratory Technique. A-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 8345

Author : M.A. Bykov
Inst :
Title : Preparation of International Standards for Electric-Measuring Instruments and Recording Meters.

Orig Pub : Izmpy. tekhnika, 1956, No 3, 87-88.

Abstract : It is reported that from 9 through 12 November 1955 there was held in Budapest the first conference of the Technical Committee No 3 of the International Electrical Commission, dealing with problems of international standardization in the field of electrical measuring indicating instrument and electric recording meters.

Card 1/1

BYKOV, M.A.

Electric screening and grounding of electric measuring instruments. Izv.tekh.no.6:88-92 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Electric instruments)

BYKOV, M.A.; TYURIN, N.I.

Conference on electric insturment desigh. Izm.tekh.no.6:97 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Kiev--Electric instruments--Congresses)

BYKOV, M.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 178-56 for checking capacitor boxes and fixed and variable capacitors] Instruktsiia 178-56 po poverke magazinov emkosti i kondensatorov postoiannoi i peremennoi emkosti. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 12 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Electric capacitors--Testing)

BYKOV, M.A.

Final development of the international standard for electric meters of active energy. Izm. tekh. no.3:92 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Electric meters--Standards)

105-6-6/26

AUTHOR LEVIN, M. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; BYKOV, M. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; TYURIN, N. I., Engineer.

TITLE Problems connected with the Standardization of Electric Measuring Devices. (Voprosy standartizatsii elektroizmeritel'nykh priborov.-Russian)

PERIODICAL Elektrichestvo 1957, Nr 6, pp 21-24 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The technical committee Nr 13 of the International Electro-technical Commission (IEC) recently worked out "recommendations" for acting energy counters and indicators. In November 1955 they were discussed at Budapest, but in view of the fact that a number of points were considered to be unacceptable by the Soviet delegation, the "recommendations" of the conference were left to be dealt with by the technical experts who met in London in January 1956. In October 1956 two projects of the "recommendations" for electric acting energy counters of the class 2,0 and for electric measuring and indicating devices were completed in London and in Naples. At present the definite texts are being worked out by the Hungarian National Committee and will enter into force after being approved by the member states. Some of the resolutions were made in form of compromises as e.g. those concerning the binding force of standards, terms of guarantee, etc. In the course of a short survey it is shown

CARD 1/2

 Problems connected with the Standardization of Electric Measuring Devices.

to what extent these resolutions agree with or diverge from the present Soviet GOST standards. The next program of the Technical Committee Nr 3 will comprise the working out of recommendations concerning blind energy counters, recording and contact devices, as well as the beginning of work concerning standards for measuring transformers, already [illegible] going on since 1930. A survey is given of the work carried out within the past 25 years. In July 1956 the project of "recommendations" for measuring transformers was worked out by the Committee Nr 38 formed especially for this purpose at Munich. It comprises three groups of "recommendations":

1) Measuring transformers.
2) Protective transformers.
3) Condenser-voltage transformers.

This recommendation is compared with present Soviet standards.
(With 4 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION: VNII of the Committee for Standards, Measures, and Measuring Devices.

PRESENTED BY: -
SUBMITTED: 10.4. 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Bykov, M. A.

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No.2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of Institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of this institute; VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from MOIKIP - Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIFTRI - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radio-engineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhOIMIP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NOIMIP - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Electric and Magnetic Measurements (Shramkov, Ye.D., Editor, Professor)

Bykov, M.A. (MOIMIP). Apparatus for Checking Standard Inductance Coils and Capacitors and for Measuring the Time Constant of Nonreactive Resistors for 400-500 Ohm 91

Bykov, M.A. (MOIMIP). Apparatus for Measuring the Time Constant of Non-Inductive Nonreactive Resistors for 0.001 to Several Ohms 93

Grokhol'skiy, A.L. (MOIMIP). Developing a Standard Measuring Unit, a Set of Standard Capacitance Measures, and a Method for Checking Working Measures of Capacitance From 1 to 50 pf at Frequencies up to 100 Megacycles, and up to 450 pf at Frequencies up to 50 Megacycles 95

Rudnyy, N.M., A.Z. Yekaler, A.A. Chukhlantsev, and R.G. Abelin (VNIIM). Using a Single Bridge for Checking Shunts and Low-resistance Gages 98

Kapnik, M.Sh. (MOIMIP). Apparatus for Checking Standard Ammeters and Voltmeters at High Frequencies

Card 19/27

SOV/110-59-1-26/28

AUTHOR: Bykov, M.A. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: The Stockholm Conference of the International Electrotechnical Commission (Stokgol'mskaya konferentsiya mezhdunarodnoy elektrotekhnicheskoy komissii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti,1959,Nr 1,pp 75-77(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Increasing international trade in electrical products makes the work of the I.E.C. ever more important, particularly for the Soviet Union. The organisation of the I.E.C. is briefly described and the work of the Stockholm conference is reviewed with particular reference to technical committees 13 and 38. It is stated that important practical results were achieved at the meeting. The Soviet delegation played a useful part.
There are no figures, no references.

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8(1) SOV/115-59-2-24/38

AUTHOR: Bykov, M.A.

TITLE: A Negative Angle of Loss in a Tri-Electrode Condenser (Otritsatel'nyy ugol poter' u trëkhelektrodnogo kondensatora)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 43-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the principle of building and utilizing a three electrode condenser with no loss in practice (angle of loss $< 1.10^{-5}$) and in a very wide frequency range, has often been described. He then refers to attempts made by Austin and Curtis to resolve this problem (Physical Review, 1939, Vol 55, Nr 6) and comes to the same conclusions after examining its theoretical aspects, namely that while it is definitely possible theoretically to achieve the effect of a condenser with a negative angle of loss or an angle of loss equal to zero, in practice such an effect can be obtained only in rare cases. There are 3 circuit diagrams,

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25(5) SOV/115-59-4-16/27

AUTHORS: Bykov, M.A. and Volokhova, V.A.

TITLE: Starting the Production of High-Voltage, Pressure-Type Measuring Capacitors (Ob organizatsii proizvodstva vysokovol'tnykh izmeritel'nykh kondensatorov s szhatym gazom)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Soviet electrical industry does not produce any pressure-type capacitors for high-voltage measurements. The high-voltage bridges MDP of the plant "Tochelektropribor" are equipped with air capacitors for 10 and 35 kv which is not advantageous. For higher voltages, the manufacture of air capacitors is practically impossible, since they will have too large dimensions. Using gas-filled, pressure-type capacitors, the dimensions of the equipment may be kept within reasonable limits. Pressure-type capacitors may be built for 100 kv and higher voltages. Therefore, the authors demand that the production of pressure-type capacitors be started. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 1/1

25(6)

AUTHOR: Bykov, M. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/119-59-1o-8/19

TITLE: On the Ratio 1:3 for Test Work

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 1o, pp 16 - 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ratio of the grades of accuracy, which must be maintained between the grade of accuracy of calibrating instruments and that of the instruments to be calibrated, is investigated in the paper under review. The book "Osnovy metrologii" (Fundamentals of Metrology) by M. F. Malikov is mentioned, where a ratio of 1:3 is demanded. In this book, however, all systematic faults are considered, which according to the opinion of the author of this paper, impairs the results. The author states that the theory of the accumulation of accidental faults for indirect measurements applied by M. F. Malikov, must not be used in the case under review. It is shown further, that the zone of indetermination is far too great at a ratio 1:3. The relative value of these zones and the probability of the correctness of the error-values here determined, influence the reliability of

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the results. Furthermore, the distribution of the errors in the test-instrument is of importance. A detailed observation of these circumstances reveals the obvious insufficiency of a ratio 1:3 of the grades of accuracy. The choice of the ratio between the grades of accuracy is considered an economic problem for the individual factory. The application of a correction in the test-instrument is mentioned further and its reliability is discussed. It is stated in conclusion, that one will probably have to calculate with a ratio 1:5 of the grades of accuracy, and that a greater ratio will lead to practical difficulties. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

BYKOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; GRATSIANSKIY, Igor' Nikolayevich; KIFER, Isaak Iosifovich; KUTYASHOVA, Yelena Mikhaylovna; LEVIN, Mark Iosifovich; PRYTKOV, Vladimir Tikhonovich; STREKALOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; TALITSKIY, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; KHARCHENKO, Roman Romanovich; SHUMILOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KASATKIN, A.S., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Course on electric measurements] Kurs elektricheskikh izmerenii. Pod red. V.T.Prytkova i A.V.Talitskogo. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo. Pt.1. 1960. 479 p. Pt.2. 1960. 430 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Electric measurements)

BYKOV, M.A.

International conference of Technical Committee No.38 of the International Electric Engineering Commission. Izm.tekh. no.2: 62-63 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric measurements--Congresses)

BYKOV, M.A.

Measuring device for checking inductance and capacitance reference standards with large nominal values. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.52:88-105 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

(Electric coils—Measurement)
([redacted]nt)

BYKOV, M. F.

"Determination of Systematic Errors in Observations of Stars of the Absolute Catalog of Right Ascensions," Tr. Tashkentsk. astronom. observ., 4, ser. 2, 1954, pp 53-101

An original method is presented for deriving accurate and approximate formulas relating the azimuth and the hour angle of a star with collimation, azimuth, inclination of rotational axis of the instrument, and latitude. (RZhAstr, No 4, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 568, 6 Jul 55

BYKOV, M.F.; SHARIKOVA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Absolute catalog of right ascensions of 623 faint stars from FKSZ] Absoliutnyi katalog priamykh voskhozhdenii 623 slabykh zvezd iz FKSZ. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1961. 162 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Stars--Catalogs)

14(5) SOV/92-58-8-8/36

AUTHORS: Gorokhov, N.S., Foreman and Bykov, M.G., Engineer

TITLE: Experimental Hydraulic Fracturing of a Formation Performed by the Bugul'maneft' Petroleum Production Administration (Opyt gidravlicheskogo razryva plasta v NPU Bugul'maneft')

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 8, pp 10-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hydraulic fracturing of a formation by a special crew attached to the department in charge of oil well overhauling. Before the hydraulic fracturing formation is begun, some preliminary work, such as additional flushing and perforation of the well, has to be completed. Moreover, a packer has to be lowered into the well through pressure pump tubes and has to be installed 7-10 m above the productive formation top; the hermetic sealing of the wellhead has to be checked. When all these operations are terminated, the special equipment shown in Fig. 1 is installed at the wellhead. Then pressure lines are tested once more to ascertain if they can stand a 300 atm pressure, valves are opened, and 15-20 cu m of crude oil or water are injected to fracture the formation.

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Sand is mixed with the fracturing fluid in a mixing tank and the percentage of sand in the mixture is controlled. Up to 5 tons of sand are gradually injected during this operation. The location of the formation ruptures is determined with the aid of the injected radioactive sand, activated coal or, other material saturated with isotopes. In Fig. 2 and 3 the author shows the gamma ray logging curves taken at two different wells after the operation. In Table 1 the author shows the results of hydraulic fracturing performed in 1957. Characteristics of the fracturing fluids are given in Table 2. The Bugul'maneft' Administration performed the hydraulic fracturing through the 6" pipe column under a high pressure (150-300 atm), but at a relatively low injection rate (880-1200 m^3 per day) as a precaution against a possible rupture of the casing pipes. This procedure offered a number of advantages. As a result of hydraulic fracturing, peformed at the Romashkino field in 12 input wells and 32 production wells, an additional 350 tons of crude oil are recovered every day. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: NPU Bugul'maneft' (The Bugul'maneft' Petroleum Production Administration)

BYKOV, M.I., inzhener; SMIRNOVA, A.V., inzhener.

Cause of petroleum asphalt frothing during oxidation into bitumen. Neftianik 2 no.1:13-15 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1.Ukhtinskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.
(Petroleum products)

67299

5.3831
~~24(4),24(6)~~

AUTHORS: Bazhenov, N.M., Bykov, M.I., Volkova, L.A., Vol'kenshteyn, M.V. SOV/181-1-8-4/32

TITLE: Photoelastic Effect in Polymethylmethacrylate, Polybutylmethacrylate, and Polyvinylacetate

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1959, Vol 1, Nr 8, pp 1179-1187 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the kinetics of the internal rotation in polymers by the method of photoelasticity which at the same time allowed measurement of birefringence and strain with a constant true stress on the sample. The authors were interested in the relaxation phenomena in organic glasses. M.N.Zhurina and O.N.Trapeznikova (Ref 1) had obtained important data on internal rotation. In the present work two types of polymethylmethacrylate differing in their way of production and in their temperature of vitrification. The photoelastic effect was investigated in a wide range of deformations and temperatures by means of a device described already earlier (Ref 4). The most important results which are given in several diagrams are the increase of negative birefringence during cooling and its decrease and transition to positive values when the polymethylmethacrylate samples are heated. Both polymethylmethacrylate

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Photoelastic Effect in Polymethylmethacrylate, Polybutylmethacrylate, and Polyvinylacetate

types have a hysteresis with an extraordinary course, namely, counterclockwise. In the case of repeated passing of the heating and cooling cycles in one and the same polymer sample the same hysteresis loops are obtained. A stronger strain of the polymer sample renders temperature dependence more stringent. The photoelastic effect Δt reaches saturation already with relatively small deformations. In the case of heating and strain of the stretched polyvinylacetate film birefringence depends only slightly on temperature, which holds also in the stretching of polybutylmethacrylate films. When the stretched polybutylmethacrylate films are heated or cooled, a temperature dependence of birefringence in the case of fixed final expansion was not observed. The birefringence hysteresis of polymethylmethacrylate observed in heating and subsequent cooling is indicative of a non-uniform relaxation behavior of the polymer under the present experimental conditions. The elementary theory of birefringence relaxation is based on a kinetic equation. Polymethylmethacrylate anisotropy is obviously caused only by anisotropy of the lateral $COOCH_3$ and CH_3 groups. CH_3 groups

Photoelastic Effect in Polymethylmethacrylate, Polybutylmethacrylate, and Polyvinylacetate

SOV/181-1 -8-4/32

obviously cause positive birefringence. Negative birefringence is caused by the highly isotropic double bond C=O which lies in the plane perpendicular to the strain plane of the chain. Besides, negative birefringence of polyvinylacetate is determined only by the carbonyl group. The "anomalous" hysteresis found in polymethylmethacrylate is caused by the existence of two relaxation mechanisms with highly differing relaxation times. These mechanisms are related with the structure of the polymethylmethacrylate chain. The polymethylmethacrylate sample with higher vitrification temperature shows a shift of the temperature course of birefringence toward higher temperatures. The absence of hysteresis phenomena in polybutylmethacrylate and polyvinylacetate may be explained by the structure of these polymers. There are 14 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of High-molecular Compounds of the AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1958

Card 3/3

BYKOV, M. M.

Lumbering

Mean progressive norms of output ("Instructions for establishing a plan of production organization in lumber mills." Reviewed by M. M. Bykov.) Les. prom 12 no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

BYKOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; SHCHEDRIN, B.Ye., red.; LYAKHOVICH, E.A., red.izd-va; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Study of the utilization of machinery and equipment in lumbering enterprises] Analiz ispol'zovaniia mashin i mekhanizmov v lesozagotovitel'nykh predpriiatiiakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1959. 62 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Lumbering--Machinery)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains. M-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29681

Author : Bykov, M.M., Dapina, S.Ya.

Inst : Voronezh Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Effect of Micro-and Macrotraces of Salt Solutions on Summer Wheat Seed Productive Qualities and Plant Growth and Development.

Orig Pub : Dokl. VASKhNIL, 1956, No 11, 12-16.

Abstract : In experiments of the Voronezh Agricultural Academy summer wheat seeds were soaked for 24 hours at 18° in solutions of ammonium decaborate (0.02%), potassium and sodium tertiary phosphates (1%), manganese sulfate (0.02%) and cobalt chloride (0.002%). The seeds were treated for 7 days before sowing and dried to an air-dried state. Throughout the course of the vegetation period better plant growth

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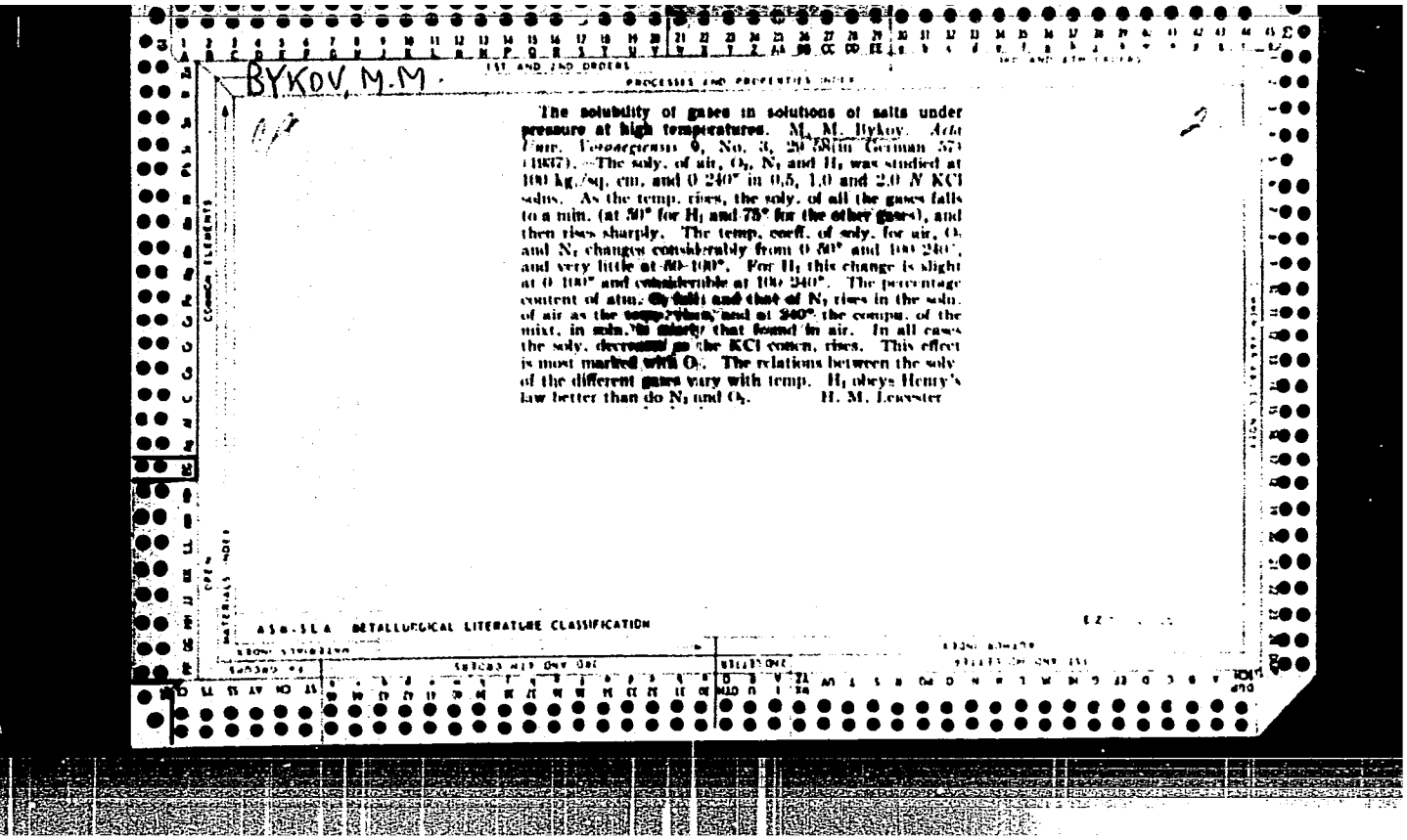
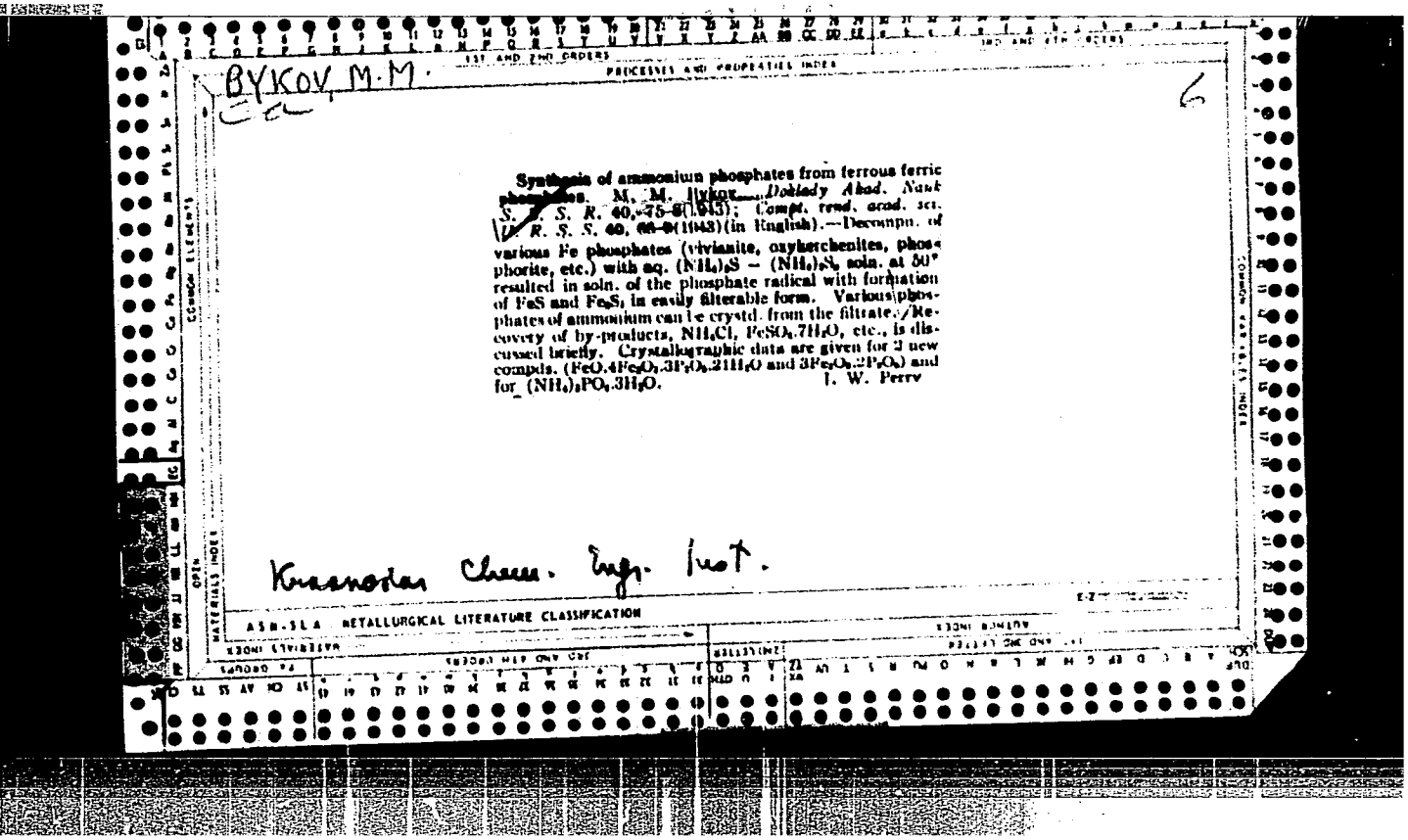


BYKOV, M.M.

The solubility of gases in solutions of salts under pressure at high temperatures. M. M. Bykov. *Acta Univ. Voronegiensis* 6, No. 3, 29-38 (in German 37) (1937). —The soly. of air, O_2, N_2 and H_2 was studied at 100 kg./sq. cm. and 0-240° in 0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 *N* KCl solns. As the temp. rises, the soly. of all the gases falls to a min. (at 50° for H_2 and 75° for the other gases), and then rises sharply. The temp. coeff. of soly. for air, O_2 and N_2 changes considerably from 0-50° and 180-240°, and very little at 80-100°. For H_2 this change is slight at 0-100° and considerable at 100-240°. The percentage content of atm. O_2 falls and that of N_2 rises in the soln. of air as the temp. rises, and at 240° the compn. of the mixt. in soln. is nearly that found in air. In all cases the soly. decreases as the KCl concn. rises. This effect is most marked with O_2. The relations between the soly. of the different gases vary with temp. H_2 obeys Henry's law better than do N_2 and O_2. H. M. Leussler

A56-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BYKOV, M.M.

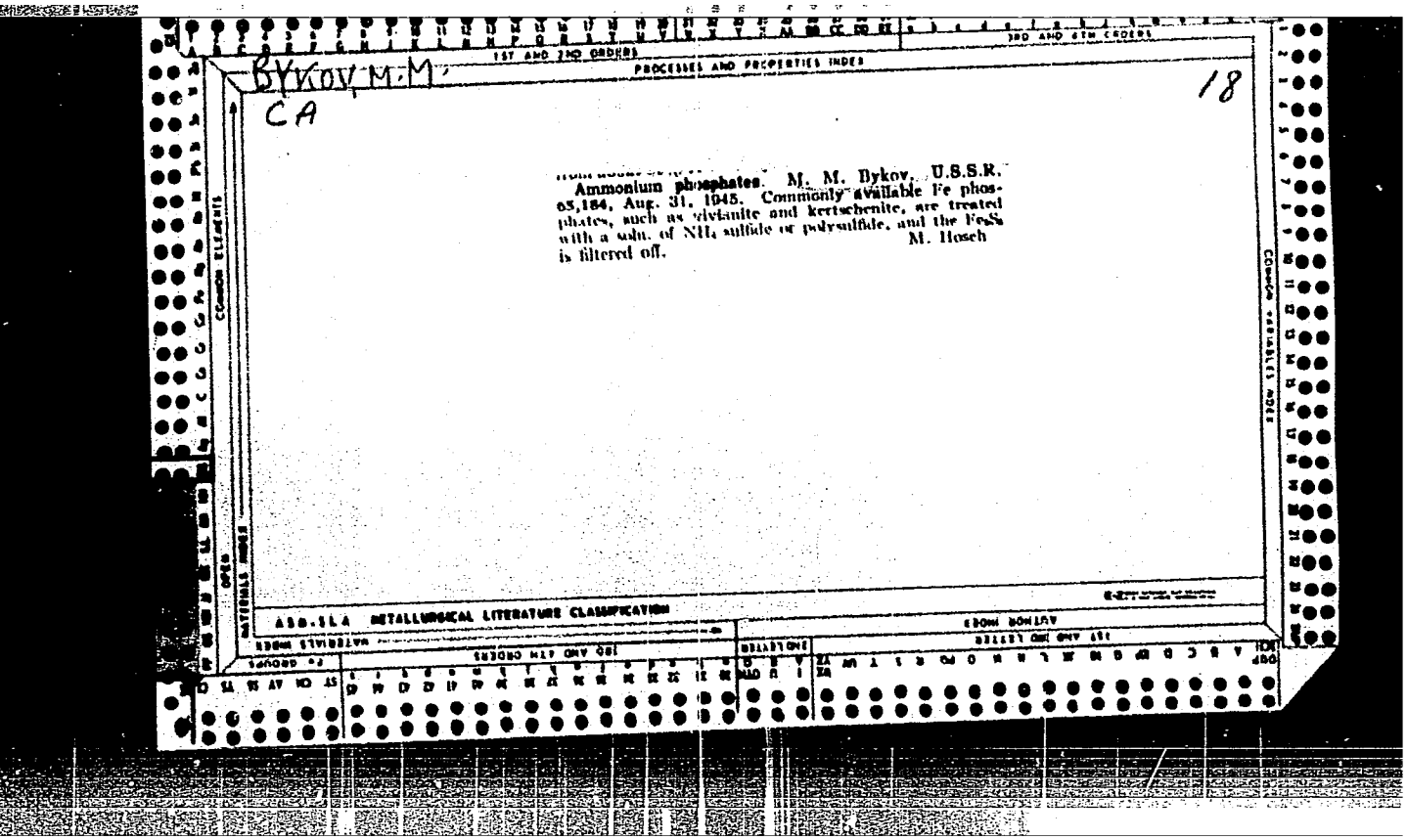
6

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Synthesis of ammonium phosphates from ferrous ferric phosphates. M. M. Bykov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* 40, 75-8(1943); *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 40, 68-9(1943)(in English).—Decompn. of various Fe phosphates (vivianite, oxyhercbenites, phosphorite, etc.) with aq. $(NH_4)_2S$ – $(NH_4)_2S_x$ soln. at 80° resulted in soln. of the phosphate radical with formation of FeS and FeS_2 in easily filterable form. Various phosphates of ammonium can be crystd. from the filtrate. Recovery of by-products, NH_4Cl, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$, etc., is discussed briefly. Crystallographic data are given for 2 new compds. ($FeO.4Fe_2O_3.3P_2O_5.21H_2O$ and $3Fe_2O_3.2P_2O_5$) and for $(NH_4)_3PO_4.3H_2O$. I. W. Perry

Krasnodar Chem. Engr. Inst.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



C.A. BYKOV, M.M.

Potassium orthophosphate from iron phosphates. M. M. Bykov (Voronezh Eng. Construction Inst.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 75, 689–91(1950).—Vivianite, kertschenite, and oxykertschenite (of a highly variable chem. compn.), beraunite, bosphorite ($3Fe_2O_3.2P_2O_5.17H_2O$), and some other minerals from White Russia, or synthetic pptd. Fe phosphates are first calcined at 600° for 20 min., and then digested with 6 *N* KOH at 80° and filtered from $Fe(OH)_3$. With excess KOH, and after cooling to −5°, $K_3PO_4.8H_2O$ crystallizes in snow-white needles (pH of the satd. soln. 12.7), with n_y 1.472; n_m 1.462; 2*V* large, optically neg., parallel extinction. From the residual solns., KH_2PO_4 is produced by addn. of H_3PO_4 at pH 4.7. $K_3PO_4.7H_2O$ is formed if the residual solns. from the 8-hydrate are concd. Org. material in the minerals must be removed by calcination in order to avoid the presence of sol. Fe^{++} in the solns. W. Eitel

BYKOV, M.M.

BYKOV, M.M.; KUDINOVA, L.M.

Decomposition of lead (+ 2) compounds by sulfide-bisulfide ions.
Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKHO no.4:43-47 '53. (MIRA 10:10)
(Lead compounds) (Sulfides)

BYKOV, M.M.

Syntheses of trisodium phosphate from iron phosphates by decomposing them in aqueous solutions of caustic soda. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl. VKHO no.3:31-34 '54. (MIRA 10:10)
(Sodium phosphates) (Iron phosphates) (Sodium hydroxide)

BYKOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; PAVLOV, Boris Ivanovich; YERMOLIN, I.P., red.; STEPANOVA, N.D., red.izd-va; POPOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Economic efficiency of semiautomatic lines in lumbering camp landings] Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' poluavtomaticheskikh linii na nizhnikh skladakh lespromkhozov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaia promyshlennost'," 1963. 71 p. (MIRA 17:3)

BYKOV, M.A.

Basic characteristics and the use of the Smith bridge. Izm. tekh. no.2:38-41 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

BYKOV, M.A.

Calibration of the Smith bridge. Izm. tekh. no.3:35-40 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

BYKOV, M.P.

Fully utilize the wastes of basic refractories. Metallurg no.4:25-26 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Nachal'nik Giogneupor.
(Refractory materials)

BYKOV, M. S.

"Study of the Removal of Sulfur From Iron Ores During Their Conditioning, Calcining, and Agglomeration." Cand Tech Sci., Ural Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Min Culture USSR, Sverdlovsk, 1953. (KL, No 15, Apr 55)

SO: Sum No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

SOV/137-58-9-18309

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 12 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bykov, M. S.

TITLE: ~~The Sintering of~~ Sulfide Concentrates With the Use of Oxygen (Aglomeratsiya sernistykh kontsentratov s primeneniyem kisloroda)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 10-18

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments on the sintering of sulfide concentrates of Fe ores with the drawing through of O_2-enriched air are adduced. In this case, in the sintering of high-sulfide aggregates (> 4% S), not only does the degree of desulfurization increase but the sintering process is also intensified. This permits to raise the upper limit of S content of the aggregate and to obtain a low-sulfide agglomerate (0.08% S) with a lower FeO content and a smaller mechanical strength. Bibliography: 5 references.

1. Iron ores--Processing 2. Sulfides--Sintering 3. Sulfides--Test results

B. S.

Card 1/1

BYKOV, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Magnetic properties acquired by manganese and iron oxides following their simultaneous heating. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.3: 13-15 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Maganese ores--Magnetic properties)

BYKOV, M.S.

Sintering of magnetite concentrates containing pyrrhotine.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.6:30-40 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Sintering) (Iron ores)

BYKOV, M. S.

Standardizing conditions of sintering in laboratory equipment. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern met 7 no. 4:39-42 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

UL'YAKHIN, A.A.; GOLUBEV, R.N.; BYKOV, M.S., Inzh. (Yaroslavl')

Specialization of track machinery stations. Put' i put'khoz. 8 no.8: 27 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika sluzhby puti, Yaroslavl', Severnoy dorogi (for Ul'yakhin). 2. Nachal'nik otdela mekhanizatsii sluzhby puti, Yaroslavl', Severnoy dorogi (for Golubev).

BELOUS, N.Kh., st. nauchn. sotr.; KAZANSKIY, Yu.P.; VDOVIN, V.V.; KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; KUZNETSOV, V.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.V.; NOVOZHILOV, V.I.; SENDERZON, E.M.; AKAYEV, M.S.; BABIN, A.A.; BERDNIKOV, A.P.; GORYUKHIN, Ye.Ya.; NAGORSKIY, M.P.; PIVEN', N.M.; BAKANOV, G.Ye.; GEBLER, I.V.; SMOLYANINOV, N.M.; SMOLYANINOVA, S.I.; YUSHIN, V.I.; D'YAKONOVA, N.D.; REZAPOV, N.M.; KASHTANOV, V.A.; GOL'BERT, A.V.; SIDOROV, A.P.; GARMASH, A.A.; [redacted]; BORODIN, L.V.; RYCHKOV, L.F.; KUCHIN, M.I.; SHAKHOV, F.N., glav. red.; SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.

[West Siberian iron ore basin] Zapadno-Sibirskii zhelezorudnyi bassein. Novosibirsk, Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otdniia AN SSSR, 1964. 447 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki. 2. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Belous, Kazanskiy, Vdovin, Klyarovskiy, Kuznetsov, Nikolayeva, Novozhilov, Senderzon). 3. Institut gornogo dela (for Akayev). 4. Novosibirskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Babin, Berdnikov, Goryukhin, Nagorskiy, Piven').

(Continued on next card)

BELOUS, N.Kh.---(continued). Card 2.

Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Bakanov, Gebler, Smolyaninov, Smolyaninova). 5. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'-nogo syr'ya(for Yushin, D'yakonova, Rezapov, Kashtanov, Gol'bert). 6. Institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Garmash). 7. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Bykov, Borodin, Rychkov). 8. Tomskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Kuchin). 9. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shakhov).